



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected animals—Infectious diseases.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 23, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 21, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case was discharged recovered. No cases remain under treatment. One hundred and forty-seven rats (7 found dead) and 152 mice (5 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no case was discharged or died. Three cases remain under treatment. One hundred and twenty rats (33 found dead), 59 mice (20 found dead), and 3 cats were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats, 1 mouse, and 2 cats proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Four hundred and twenty-three rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town Harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 579 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 30, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 28, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native female on the 25th instant. At the plague hospital 1 native female died. No cases remain under treatment. One hundred and forty-six rats (6 found dead) and 182 mice (7 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 4 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 European female was discharged. Two cases remain under treatment. Sixty-eight rats (28 found dead), 57 mice (17 found dead), and 11 cats were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 7 rats and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and twelve rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor Board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 457 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

Return of cases of infectious disease in the Cape Division.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 21, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Tuberculosis.	
	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.
Cape Town.....						2	1		1	5
Woodstock.....	2									
Claremont.....					1					2
Simons Town.....			1							
Cape divisional council.....										3
Total.....	2		1		1	2	1		1	10

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Maitland, Mowbray, Rondebosch, Wynberg, and Kalk Bay municipalities and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow village management board.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

WEEK ENDED JANUARY 28, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Tuberculosis.	
	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.	Europ- ean.	Col- ored.
Cape Town.....			6				1	5
Woodstock.....	1			1				1
Mowbray.....			1		1			2
Claremont.....			1	1				
Wynberg.....			1					2
Kalk Bay.....	1							
Simons Town.....			1					
Cape divisional council.....								3
Total.....	2		10	2	1	1	8	9

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Maitland, Rondebosch municipalities and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow village management board.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Brisbane—Plague bulletins—Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, January 14, 1905.

Plague bulletin, No. 2, for period January 6 to 12 o'clock noon January 14, 1905:

PLAQUE IN MAN.

Cases reported during period above mentioned, none; remaining under treatment, none; last case (fatal), January 2, 1905.